

ents who have perished waiting while we studied the virtues of providing them with the prescription drugs they needed. We simply cannot again refuse to act.

This bill provides the protection which is so necessary. It covers all prescription drugs deemed to be necessary by the individual's physician. It is financed under part A of the medicare program. It establishes a \$1 copayment by the consumer and a reimbursement mechanism for the pharmacist. The reimbursement procedure is tied to a formulary committee's establish list of appropriate drugs.

Virtually everyone who has considered the merits of providing drugs under medicare has concluded that it is quite necessary. They have also concluded that such a program is indeed feasible. Those who have in the past argued that the concept was obviously valid but the program needed study certainly no longer have a valid reason for further delay.

In fact, Mr. President, I can scarcely conceive of any argument having any application today. The promises have been made too often in the past, the studies have been long since completed. What is left is simply for us to deliver what we have so long debated.

I should like, Mr. President, to briefly run through those facts which make this proposal so critically important. We have heard them many times before, but I, nonetheless, would like to have them in the record as part of this consideration of the legislation.

First, there is no question, nor has there ever been one, of need. It is clear, and has always been clear, that our elderly citizens have a greater need for drugs and a lesser ability to obtain them.

According to the 1969 report of the Special Committee on Aging:

Drug expenditure by those over age 65 average three times higher than those for all Americans and yet one-half of all older people living alone or with nonrelatives, during 1967 had annual incomes of less than \$1,400; one in four, had as little as \$1,000 or less.

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly persons—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

And, yet, it is clear that a disproportionate number of these elderly people live well below the poverty line, and certainly below national income averages.

The HEW task force points out that the disproportionately high expenditures among the elderly, combined with a widespread inability to pay for such drugs, "may well be reflected in needless sickness and disability, unemployment, and costly hospitalization which could have been prevented by adequate out-of-hospital treatment."

So long as there is a single elderly person who suffers from a chronic ailment but cannot have proper treatment because he cannot afford the ongoing expense of the prescription drug needed, so long as there is a single elderly person in the hospital because he could not receive proper out-of-hospital care, so long as there is a single mortality among our senior citizens because of a lack of a prescription drug, readily available but too

of any one of these, we are not doing our job, we are not fulfilling our obligation to our senior citizens.

To those who say we cannot afford this program, I should like to reply, we cannot afford not to have it. The cost in human life and health alone are sufficient to warrant the expenditure. The elderly who will not be forced into hospitals in order to get drugs under medicare provide an economy.

We have not the slightest hesitation to pay the cost of drugs to the hospitalized elderly. We, in fact, encourage people to enter the hospital in order to receive treatment which they can afford. We, in effect, say to those who can and should stay at home utilizing prescription drugs, "you must enter the hospital so that your expenses can be covered." This attitude, Mr. President, is false economy, both in terms of the human and fiscal factors.

The preponderance of intensive drug needs among the elderly is sufficient evidence that this legislation is needed and needed now. Out of over 1 billion out-of-hospital prescriptions filled annually, 24 percent are filled by senior citizens. Of these prescriptions a very large number are for life-sustaining drugs. The Committee on Aging tells us that—

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly people—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

To suggest that relief is coming for the elderly from other sources is utterly false. Only about 10 percent of the 65 and older age group had private health insurance for out-of-hospital prescription drugs at the end of 1966. Where such coverage is purchased, it is financially helpful only in so-called catastrophic illnesses. It is generally included only in major medical policies involving deductibles of \$100, \$250, or \$500, which the individual must pay himself.

Income tax deductions provide relief for only an estimated 8 percent of drug expenditures of the elderly, and these benefit only those elderly individuals who receive enough to have income tax payments.

Mr. President, it should be abundantly clear that prescription drug protection for the elderly is absolutely necessary, and that it is not going to be provided from any other source. It is imperative that this Congress act in this critical area. Senior Americans have waited long enough for us to stop studying and begin delivering.

Mr. President, Congressman OBEX, of Wisconsin, has recently adapted his legislation along the lines of this proposal. He has introduced this measure in the House with over 80 cosponsors. I am extremely hopeful that both House and Senate will move decisively and with all due haste to fulfill our very longstanding commitment.

By Mr. FANNIN:

S. 937. A bill for the relief of Vladko Dimitrov Denev; and

S. 938. A bill for the relief of Zarko Vucinich, and his wife, Alexandra Vucinich. Referred to the Committee on the

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mrs. SMITH (by request):

S. 939. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the senior Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal requesting consideration of the legislation and explaining its purpose be printed in the Record immediately following the listing of the bill, and that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter and bill were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL COUNSEL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1971.

Hon. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith proposed legislation "To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 92nd Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President. This proposal is also being sent to the President of the Senate.

This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligatory authority being requested for such purposes in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972. For the first time torpedoes and related support equipment for the Navy are included as required by language amending section 412(b) by section 505 of P.L. 91-441. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligatory authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 in total for each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies. Appropriations are also authorized for the Emergency Fund for research, development, test and evaluation in

procurement or production for the Department of Defense.

Title III of the proposal authorizes the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as required by section 509 of P.L. 91-441, October 7, 1970, in the number provided for by new obligational authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, and includes provisions enabling the President to increase the numbers authorized (1) upon determination that the application of this ceiling will seriously jeopardize the national security, and (2) inform the Congress of the basis for such determination.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligational authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972.

The proposal would also include for fiscal year 1972 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos and Thailand, the terms of which are substantially identical to the most recent Congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of P.L. 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

It is expected that the Armed Services Committees will desire that top civilian and military officials of the Department of Defense be prepared to make presentations explaining and justifying their respective programs as in the past.

Applicable statements related to environmental impact covered by section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190 will be submitted as required at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

S. 939

A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Sec. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

AIRCRAFT

For aircraft: for the Army, \$124,400,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$3,343,700,000; for the Air Force, \$2,897,500,000.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$1,101,100,000; for the Navy, \$725,400,000; for the Marine Corps, \$1,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,944,400.

NAVAL VESSELS

For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,328,900,000.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$171,000,000; for the Marine Corps, \$62,500,000.

TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$205,500,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$33,000,000; for the Navy, \$1,300,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,400,000.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Sec. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$1,932,100,000

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,410,005,000

For the Air Force, \$3,001,900,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$497,000,000

Sec. 202. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1972 for use as an emergency fund for research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement or production related thereto, \$50,000,000.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

Sec. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average active duty personnel strength as follows:

(1) The Army, 1,024,309

(2) The Navy, 616,619

(3) The Marine Corps, 209,846

(4) The Air Force, 758,635

(5) The Coast Guard, 38,284

except when the President of the United States determines that the application of these ceilings will seriously jeopardize the national security interests of the United States and informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

Sec. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programmed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 400,000

(2) The Army Reserve, 260,000

(3) The Naval Reserve, 129,000

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 45,849

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 88,191

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 49,452

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 5,000

Sec. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever any such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 501. Subsection (a) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367 approved March 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Not to exceed \$2,500,000,000 of the funds authorized for appropriation for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States under this or any other Act are authorized to be made available for their stated purposes to support: (A) Vietnamese and other free world forces in support of Vietnamese forces, (B) local forces in Laos and Thailand; and for related costs, during the fiscal year 1972 on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may determine. None of the funds appropriated to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States may be used for the purpose of paying any overseas allowance, per diem allowance, or any other addition to the regular base pay of any person serving with the free world forces in South Vietnam if the amount of such payment would be greater than the amount of special pay authorized to be paid, for an equivalent period of service, to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (under section 310 of title 37, United States Code) serving in Vietnam or in any other hostile fire area, except for continuation of payments of such additions to regular base pay provided in agreements executed prior to July 1, 1970. Nothing in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the use of any such funds to support Vietnamese or other free world forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of United States Forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war."

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

S. 940. A bill for the relief of Juana Anguian Ngo. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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By Mr. BIBLE (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. DOLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 942. A bill to establish a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a temporary, Presidentially-appointed Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo to seek out methods for dealing with the biggest multi-billion-dollar racket nationally today—the stealing of cargo from air, truck, ship, and rail carriers by both organized and unorganized criminal elements.

This legislation, for which I invite co-sponsors who have an affirmative interest in this increasingly critical public carrier crime crisis, is a direct result of a series of investigative hearings conducted in 1969 and 1970 by the Senate Small Business Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The main thrust of our hearings dealt with the nearly \$5 billion annual impact of crime each year on business generally and small business particularly. After we took an initial look at the cost to business of stolen cargoes bound for

February 24, 1971

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ents who have perished waiting while we studied the virtues of providing them with the prescription drugs they needed. We simply cannot again refuse to act.

This bill provides the protection which is so necessary. It covers all prescription drugs deemed to be necessary by the individual's physician. It is financed under part A of the medicare program. It establishes a \$1 copayment by the consumer and a reimbursement mechanism for the pharmacist. The reimbursement procedure is tied to a formulary committee's establish list of appropriate drugs.

Virtually everyone who has considered the merits of providing drugs under medicare has concluded that it is quite necessary. They have also concluded that such a program is indeed feasible. Those who have in the past argued that the concept was obviously valid but the program needed study certainly no longer have a valid reason for further delay.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1971.

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President of the Senate,
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This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligational authority being requested for such purposes in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972. For the first time torpedoes and related support equipment for the Navy are included as required by language amending section 412(b) by section 505 of P.L. 91-441. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligational authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 in total for each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies. Appropriations are also authorized for the Emergency Fund for research, development, test and evaluation or

procurement or production for the Department of Defense.

Title III of the proposal authorizes the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as required by section 509 of P.L. 91-441, October 7, 1970, in the number provided for by new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, and includes provisions enabling the President to increase the numbers authorized (1) upon determination that the application of this ceiling will seriously jeopardize the national security, and (2) informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972.

The proposal would also include for fiscal year 1972 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos and Thailand, the terms of which are substantially identical to the most recent Congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of P.L. 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

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Applicable statements related to environmental impact covered by section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190 will be submitted as required at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

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Sec. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

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For aircraft: for the Army, \$124,400,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$3,343,700,000; for the Air Force, \$2,897,500,000.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$1,101,100,000; for the Navy, \$725,400,000; for the Marine Corps, \$1,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,244,400.

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For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,328,900,000.

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TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$205,500,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$33,000,000; for the Navy, \$1,300,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,400,000;

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Sec. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

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For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,410,005,000

For the Air Force, \$3,001,900,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$497,000,000

Sec. 202. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1972 for use as an emergency fund for research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement or production related thereto, \$50,000,000.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

Sec. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average active duty personnel strength as follows:

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except when the President of the United States determines that the application of these ceilings will seriously jeopardize the national security interests of the United States and informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

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Sec. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

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Sec. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever any such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

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Sec. 501. Subsection (a) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367 approved March 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Not to exceed \$2,500,000,000 of the funds authorized for appropriation for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States under this or any other Act are authorized to be made available for their stated purposes to support: (A) Vietnamese and other free world forces in support of Vietnamese forces, (B) local forces in Laos and Thailand; and for related costs, during the fiscal year 1972 on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may determine. None of the funds appropriated to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States may be used for the purpose of paying any overseas allowance, per diem allowance, or any other addition to the regular base pay of any person serving with the free world forces in South Vietnam if the amount of such payment would be greater than the amount of special pay authorized to be paid, for an equivalent period of service, to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (under section 310 of title 37, United States Code) serving in Vietnam or in any other hostile fire area, except for continuation of payments of such additions to regular base pay provided in agreements executed prior to July 1, 1970. Nothing in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the use of any such funds to support Vietnamese or other free world forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of United States Forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war."

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

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By Mr. BIBLE (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. DOLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 942. A bill to establish a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIBLE, Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a temporary, Presidentially-appointed Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo to seek out methods for dealing with the biggest multi-billion-dollar racket nationally today—the stealing of cargo from air, truck, ship, and rail carriers by both organized and unorganized criminal elements.

This legislation, for which I invite co-sponsors who have an affirmative interest in this increasingly critical public carrier crime crisis, is a direct result of a series of investigative hearings conducted in 1969 and 1970 by the Senate Small Business Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The main thrust of our hearings dealt with the nearly \$5 billion annual impact of crime each year on business generally and small business particularly. After we took an initial look at the cost to business of stolen cargoes bound for

ents who have perished waiting while we studied the virtues of providing them with the prescription drugs they needed. We simply cannot again refuse to act.

This bill provides the protection which is so necessary. It covers all prescription drugs deemed to be necessary by the individual's physician. It is financed under part A of the medicare program. It establishes a 50 copayment by the consumer and a reimbursement mechanism for the pharmacist. The reimbursement procedure is tied to a formulary committee's establish list of appropriate drugs.

Virtually everyone who has considered the merits of providing drugs under medicare has concluded that it is quite necessary. They have also concluded that such a program is indeed feasible. Those who have in the past argued that the concept was obviously valid but the program needed study certainly no longer have a valid reason for further delay.

In fact, Mr. President, I can scarcely conceive of any argument having any application today. The promises have been made too often in the past, the studies have been long since completed. What is left is simply for us to deliver what we have so long debated.

I should like, Mr. President, to briefly run through those facts which make this proposal so critically important. We have heard them many times before, but I, nonetheless, would like to have them in the record as part of this consideration of the legislation.

First, there is no question, nor has there ever been one, of need. It is clear, and has always been clear, that our elderly citizens have a greater need for drugs and a lesser ability to obtain them.

According to the 1969 report of the Special Committee on Aging:

Drug expenditure by those over age 65 average three times higher than those for all Americans and yet one-half of all older people living alone or with nonrelatives, during 1967 had annual incomes of less than \$1,480; one in four, had as little as \$1,000 or less.

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly persons—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

And, yet, it is clear that a disproportionate number of these elderly people live well below the poverty line, and certainly below national income averages.

The HEW task force points out that the disproportionately high expenditures among the elderly, combined with a widespread inability to pay for such drugs, "may well be reflected in needless sickness and disability, unemployment, and costly hospitalization which could have been prevented by adequate out-of-hospital treatment."

So long as there is a single elderly person who suffers from a chronic ailment but cannot have proper treatment because he cannot afford the ongoing expense of the prescription drug needed, so long as there is a single elderly person in the hospital because he could not receive proper out-of-hospital care, so long as there is a single mortality among our senior citizens because of a lack of a prescription drug readily available but too

of any one of these, we are not doing our job, we are not fulfilling our obligation to our senior citizens.

To those who say we cannot afford this program, I should like to reply, we cannot afford not to have it. The cost in human life and health alone are sufficient to warrant the expenditure. The elderly who will not be forced into hospitals in order to get drugs under medicare provide an economy.

We have not the slightest hesitation to pay the cost of drugs to the hospitalized elderly. We, in fact, encourage people to enter the hospital in order to receive treatment which they can afford. We, in effect, say to those who can and should stay at home utilizing prescription drugs, "you must enter the hospital so that your expenses can be covered." This attitude, Mr. President, is false economy, both in terms of the human and fiscal factors.

The preponderance of intensive drug needs among the elderly is sufficient evidence that this legislation is needed and needed now. Out of over 1 billion out-of-hospital prescriptions filled annually, 24 percent are filled by senior citizens. Of these prescriptions a very large number are for life-sustaining drugs. The Committee on Aging tells us that—

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly people—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

To suggest that relief is coming for the elderly from other sources is utterly false. Only about 10 percent of the 65 and older age group had private health insurance for out-of-hospital prescription drugs at the end of 1966. Where such coverage is purchased, it is financially helpful only in so-called catastrophic illnesses. It is generally included only in major medical policies involving deductibles of \$100, \$250, or \$500, which the individual must pay himself.

Income tax deductions provide relief for only an estimated 8 percent of drug expenditures of the elderly, and these benefit only those elderly individuals who receive enough to have income tax payments.

Mr. President, it should be abundantly clear that prescription drug protection for the elderly is absolutely necessary, and that it is not going to be provided from any other source. It is imperative that this Congress act in this critical area. Senior Americans have waited long enough for us to stop studying and begin delivering.

Mr. President, Congressman OBEY, of Wisconsin, has recently adapted his legislation along the lines of this proposal. He has introduced this measure in the House with over 80 cosponsors. I am extremely hopeful that both House and Senate will move decisively and with all due haste to fulfill our very longstanding commitment.

By Mr. FANNIN:

S. 937. A bill for the relief of Vladko Dimitrov Denev; and

S. 938. A bill for the relief of Zarko Vucinic, and his wife, Alexandra Vucinic. Referred to the Committee on the

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mrs. SMITH (by request):

S. 939. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the senior Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal requesting consideration of the legislation and explaining its purpose be printed in the Record immediately following the listing of the bill, and that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter and bill were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL COUNSEL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1971.

Hon. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith proposed legislation "To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 92nd Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President. This proposal is also being sent to the President of the Senate.

This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligatory authority being requested for such purposes in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972. For the first time torpedoes and related support equipment for the Navy are included as required by language amending section 412(b) by section 505 of P.L. 91-441. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligatory authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 in total for each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies. Appropriations are also authorized for the Emergency Fund for research, development, test and evaluation or

procurement or production for the Department of Defense.

Title III of the proposal authorizes the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as required by section 509 of P.L. 91-441, October 7, 1970, in the number provided for by new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, and includes provisions enabling the President to increase the numbers authorized (1) upon determination that the application of this ceiling will seriously jeopardize the national security, and (2) informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972.

The proposal would also include for fiscal year 1972 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos and Thailand, the terms of which are substantially identical to the most recent Congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of P.L. 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

It is expected that the Armed Services Committees will desire that top civilian and military officials of the Department of Defense be prepared to make presentations explaining and justifying their respective programs as in the past.

Applicable statements related to environmental impact covered by section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190 will be submitted as required at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

S. 939

A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

AIRCRAFT

For aircraft: for the Army, \$124,400,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$3,343,700,000; for the Air Force, \$2,897,500,000.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$1,101,100,000; for the Navy, \$725,400,000; for the Marine Corps, \$1,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,944,400.

NAVAL VESSELS

For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,328,900,000.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$171,600,000; for the Marine Corps, \$62,500,000.

TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$205,500,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$33,000,000; for the Navy, \$1,300,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,400,000.

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$1,032,100,000

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,410,005,000

For the Air Force, \$3,001,900,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$497,000,000

SEC. 202. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1972 for use as an emergency fund for research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement or production related thereto, \$50,000,000.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

SEC. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average active duty personnel strength as follows:

(1) The Army, 1,024,309

(2) The Navy, 616,619

(3) The Marine Corps, 209,846

(4) The Air Force, 758,635

(5) The Coast Guard, 38,284

except when the President of the United States determines that the application of these ceilings will seriously jeopardize the national security interests of the United States and informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

SEC. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programmed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 400,000

(2) The Army Reserve, 260,000

(3) The Naval Reserve, 129,000

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 45,849

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 88,191

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 49,452

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 5,000

SEC. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever any such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Subsection (a) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367 approved March 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Not to exceed \$2,500,000,000 of the funds authorized for appropriation for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States under this or any other Act are authorized to be made available for their stated purposes to support: (A) Vietnamese and other free world forces in support of Vietnamese forces, (B) local forces in Laos and Thailand; and for related costs, during the fiscal year 1972 on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may determine. None of the funds appropriated to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States may be used for the purpose of paying any overseas allowance, per diem allowance, or any other addition to the regular base pay of any person serving with the free world forces in South Vietnam if the amount of such payment would be greater than the amount of special pay authorized to be paid, for an equivalent period of service, to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (under section 310 of title 37, United States Code) serving in Vietnam or in any other hostile fire area, except for continuation of payments of such additions to regular base pay provided in agreements executed prior to July 1, 1970. Nothing in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the use of any such funds to support Vietnamese or other free world forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of United States Forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war."

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

S. 940. A bill for the relief of Juana Anguluan Ngo. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S. 941. A bill for the relief of Eldridge H. White, Jr. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself, Mr.

NAVITS, Mr. DOLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

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And, yet, it is clear that a disproportionate number of these elderly people live well below the poverty line, and certainly below national income averages.

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of any one of these, we are not doing our job, we are not fulfilling our obligation to our senior citizens.

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S. 937. A bill for the relief of Vladko Dimitrov Denev; and

S. 938. A bill for the relief of Zarko Vucinich, and his wife, Alexandra Vucinich. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mrs. SMITH (by request):

S. 939. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the senior Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal requesting consideration of the legislation and explaining its purpose be printed in the Record immediately following the listing of the bill, and that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter and bill were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL COUNSEL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1971.

Hon. SPENCER T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith proposed legislation "To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 92nd Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President. This proposal is also being sent to the President of the Senate.

This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligational authority being requested for such purposes in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972. For the first time torpedoes and related support equipment for the Navy are included as required by language amending section 412(b) by section 505 of P.L. 91-441. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligational authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 in total for each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies. Appropriations are also authorized for the Emergency Fund for research, development, test and evaluation or

procurement or production for the Department of Defense.

Title III of the proposal authorizes the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as required by section 500 of P.L. 91-441, October 7, 1970, in the number provided for by new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, and includes provisions enabling the President to increase the numbers authorized (1) upon determination that the application of this ceiling will seriously jeopardize the national security, and (2) informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972.

The proposal would also include for fiscal year 1972 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos and Thailand, the terms of which are substantially identical to the most recent Congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of P.L. 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

It is expected that the Armed Services Committees will desire that top civilian and military officials of the Department of Defense be prepared to make presentations explaining and justifying their respective programs as in the past.

Applicable statements related to environmental impact covered by section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190 will be submitted as required at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

S. 939

A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

SEC. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

AIRCRAFT

For aircraft: for the Army, \$124,400,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$3,343,700,000; for the Air Force, \$2,897,500,000.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$1,101,100,000; for the Navy, \$725,400,000; for the Marine Corps, \$1,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,944,400.

NAVAL VESSELS

For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,328,900,000.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$171,000,000; for the Marine Corps, \$92,500,000.

TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment; for the Navy, \$205,500,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$33,000,000; for the Navy, \$1,300,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,400,000;

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

SEC. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$1,932,100,000

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,410,005,000

For the Air Force, \$3,001,900,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$497,000,000

SEC. 202. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1972 for use as an emergency fund for research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement or production related thereto, \$50,000,000.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

SEC. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average active duty personnel strength as follows:

(1) The Army, 1,024,309

(2) The Navy, 616,619

(3) The Marine Corps, 209,846

(4) The Air Force, 758,635

(5) The Coast Guard, 38,284

except when the President of the United States determines that the application of these ceilings will seriously jeopardize the national security interests of the United States and informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

SEC. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 400,000

(2) The Army Reserve, 260,000

(3) The Naval Reserve, 129,000

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 45,849

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 88,191

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 49,452

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 5,000

SEC. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever any such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Subsection (a) of section 401 of Public Law 89-367 approved March 15, 1966, (80 Stat. 37), as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) (1) Not to exceed \$2,500,000,000 of the funds authorized for appropriation for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States under this or any other Act are authorized to be made available for their stated purposes to support: (A) Vietnamese and other free world forces in support of Vietnamese forces, (B) local forces in Laos and Thailand; and for related costs, during the fiscal year 1972 on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Defense may determine. None of the funds appropriated to or for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States may be used for the purpose of paying any overseas allowance, per diem allowance, or any other addition to the regular base pay of any person serving with the free world forces in South Vietnam if the amount of such payment would be greater than the amount of special pay authorized to be paid, for an equivalent period of service, to members of the Armed Forces of the United States (under section 310 of title 37, United States Code) serving in Vietnam or in any other hostile fire area, except for continuation of payments of such additions to regular base pay provided in agreements executed prior to July 1, 1970. Nothing in clause (A) of the first sentence of this paragraph shall be construed as authorizing the use of any such funds to support Vietnamese or other free world forces in actions designed to provide military support and assistance to the Government of Cambodia or Laos: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit support of actions required to insure the safe and orderly withdrawal or disengagement of United States Forces from Southeast Asia, or to aid in the release of Americans held as prisoners of war."

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

S. 940. A bill for the relief of Juana Anguluan Ngo. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S. 941. A bill for the relief of Eldridge H. White, Jr. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. DOLE, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

S. 942. A bill to establish a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a temporary, Presidentially-appointed Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo to seek out methods for dealing with the biggest multi-billion-dollar racket nationally today—the stealing of cargo from air, truck, ship, and rail carriers by both organized and unorganized criminal elements.

This legislation, for which I invite cosponsors who have an affirmative interest in this increasingly critical public carrier crime crisis, is a direct result of a series of investigative hearings conducted in 1969 and 1970 by the Senate Small Business Committee, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The main thrust of our hearings dealt with the nearly \$5 billion annual impact of crime each year on business generally and small business particularly. After we took an initial look at the cost to business of stolen cargoes bound for

ents who have perished waiting while we studied the virtues of providing them with the prescription drugs they needed. We simply cannot again refuse to act.

This bill provides the protection which is so necessary. It covers all prescription drugs deemed to be necessary by the individual's physician. It is financed under part A of the medicare program. It establishes a \$1 copayment by the consumer and a reimbursement mechanism for the pharmacist. The reimbursement procedure is tied to a formulary committee's establish list of appropriate drugs.

Virtually everyone who has considered the merits of providing drugs under medicare has concluded that it is quite necessary. They have also concluded that such a program is indeed feasible. Those who have in the past argued that the concept was obviously valid but the program needed study certainly no longer have a valid reason for further delay.

In fact, Mr. President, I can scarcely conceive of any argument having any application today. The promises have been made too often in the past, the studies have been long since completed. What is left is simply for us to deliver what we have so long debated.

I should like, Mr. President, to briefly run through those facts which make this proposal so critically important. We have heard them many times before, but I, nonetheless, would like to have them in the record as part of this consideration of the legislation.

First, there is no question, nor has there ever been one, of need. It is clear, and has always been clear, that our elderly citizens have a greater need for drugs and a lesser ability to obtain them.

According to the 1969 report of the Special Committee on Aging:

Drug expenditure by those over age 65 average three times higher than those for all Americans and yet one-half of all older people living alone or with nonrelatives, during 1967 had annual incomes of less than \$1,480; one in four had as little as \$1,000 or less.

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly persons—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

And, yet, it is clear that a disproportionate number of these elderly people live well below the poverty line, and certainly below national income averages.

The HEW task force points out that the disproportionately high expenditures among the elderly, combined with a widespread inability to pay for such drugs, "may well be reflected in needless sickness and disability, unemployment, and costly hospitalization which could have been prevented by adequate out-of-hospital treatment."

So long as there is a single elderly person who suffers from a chronic ailment but cannot have proper treatment because he cannot afford the ongoing expense of the prescription drug needed, so long as there is a single elderly person in the hospital because he could not receive proper out-of-hospital care, so long as there is a single mortality among our senior citizens because of a lack of a prescription drug, readily available but too

of any one of these, we are not doing our job, we are not fulfilling our obligation to our senior citizens.

To those who say we cannot afford this program, I should like to reply, we cannot afford not to have it. The cost in human life and health alone are sufficient to warrant the expenditure. The elderly who will not be forced into hospitals in order to get drugs under medicare provide an economy.

We have not the slightest hesitation to pay the cost of drugs to the hospitalized elderly. We, in fact, encourage people to enter the hospital in order to receive treatment which they can afford. We, in effect, say to those who can and should stay at home utilizing prescription drugs, "you must enter the hospital so that your expenses can be covered." This attitude, Mr. President, is false economy, both in terms of the human and fiscal factors.

The preponderance of intensive drug needs among the elderly is sufficient evidence that this legislation is needed and needed now. Out of over 1 billion out-of-hospital prescriptions filled annually, 24 percent are filled by senior citizens. Of these prescriptions a very large number are for life-sustaining drugs. The Committee on Aging tells us that—

Prescription expenses of those of the elderly with severe chronic conditions—about 15% of all elderly people—were over six times as great as the expenses of younger people.

To suggest that relief is coming for the elderly from other sources is utterly false. Only about 10 percent of the 65 and older age group had private health insurance for out-of-hospital prescription drugs at the end of 1966. Where such coverage is purchased, it is financially helpful only in so-called catastrophic illnesses. It is generally included only in major medical policies involving deductibles of \$100, \$250, or \$500, which the individual must pay himself.

Income tax deductions provide relief for only an estimated 8 percent of drug expenditures of the elderly, and these benefit only those elderly individuals who receive enough to have income tax payments.

Mr. President, it should be abundantly clear that prescription drug protection for the elderly is absolutely necessary, and that it is not going to be provided from any other source. It is imperative that this Congress act in this critical area. Senior Americans have waited long enough for us to stop studying and begin delivering.

Mr. President, Congressman OBEY, of Wisconsin, has recently adapted his legislation along the lines of this proposal. He has introduced this measure in the House with over 80 cosponsors. I am extremely hopeful that both House and Senate will move decisively and with all due haste to fulfill our very longstanding commitment.

By Mr. FANNIN:

S. 937. A bill for the relief of Wladko Dimitrov Denev; and

S. 938. A bill for the relief of Zarko Vucinich, and his wife, Alexandra Vucinich. Referred to the Committee on the

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mrs. SMITH (by request):

S. 939. A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, by request, for myself and the senior Senator from Maine (Mrs. SMITH), I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

I ask unanimous consent that a letter of transmittal requesting consideration of the legislation and explaining its purpose be printed in the Record immediately following the listing of the bill, and that the text of the bill be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter and bill were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

GENERAL COUNSEL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1971.

Hon. SPIRO T. AGNEW,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is forwarded herewith proposed legislation "To authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes." This proposal is a part of the Department of Defense legislative program for the 92nd Congress, and the Office of Management and Budget has advised that enactment of the proposal would be in accord with the program of the President. This proposal is also being sent to the President of the Senate.

This proposal would provide authorization for appropriations as needed for procurement in each of the categories of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles and for other weapons for each of the military departments in an amount equal to the new obligatory authority being requested for such purposes in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972. For the first time torpedoes and related support equipment for the Navy are included as required by language amending section 412(b) by section 505 of P.L. 91-441. In addition, the proposal would provide fund authorization in amounts equal to the new obligatory authority included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972 in total for each of the research, development, test, and evaluation appropriations for the military departments and the defense agencies. Appropriations are also authorized for the Emergency Fund for research, development, test and evaluation for

procurement or production for the Department of Defense.

Title III of the proposal authorizes the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as required by section 509 of P.L. 91-441, October 7, 1970, in the number provided for by new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972, and includes provisions enabling the President to increase the numbers authorized (1) upon determination that the application of this ceiling will seriously jeopardize the national security, and (2) informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

Title IV of the proposal provides for the average strengths of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces in the number provided for by the new obligatory authority in appropriations requested for these components in the President's budget for fiscal year 1972.

The proposal would also include for fiscal year 1972 language authorizing appropriations of the Department of Defense to be made available for the support of the (1) Vietnamese and other Free World Forces in Vietnam, and (2) local forces in Laos and Thailand, the terms of which are substantially identical to the most recent Congressional actions on Department of Defense Authorization and Appropriation Acts for this purpose.

The reporting requirements of subsection (b) of section 401 of P.L. 89-367, as amended, are considered permanent and would be equally applicable to this provision.

It is expected that the Armed Services Committees will desire that top civilian and military officials of the Department of Defense be prepared to make presentations explaining and justifying their respective programs as in the past.

Applicable statements related to environmental impact covered by section 102(2)(c) of Public Law 91-190 will be submitted as required at the earliest practicable date.

Sincerely,

J. FRED BUZHARDT.

S. 939

A bill to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1972 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength for each active duty component and of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Sec. 101. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, tracked combat vehicles, torpedoes, and other weapons as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

AIRCRAFT

For aircraft: for the Army, \$124,400,000; for the Navy and the Marine Corps, \$3,343,700,000; for the Air Force, \$2,897,500,000.

MISSILES

For missiles: for the Army, \$1,101,100,000; for the Navy, \$725,400,000; for the Marine Corps, \$1,300,000; for the Air Force, \$1,944,400.

NAVAL VESSELS

For naval vessels: for the Navy, \$3,228,900,000.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

For tracked combat vehicles: for the Army, \$171,600,000; for the Marine Corps, \$62,500,000.

TORPEDOES

For torpedoes and related support equipment: for the Navy, \$205,500,000.

OTHER WEAPONS

For other weapons: for the Army, \$33,000,000; for the Navy, \$1,300,000; for the Marine Corps, \$2,400,000;

TITLE II—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Sec. 201. Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated during the fiscal year 1972 for the use of the Armed Forces of the United States for research, development, test, and evaluation, as authorized by law, in amounts as follows:

For the Army, \$1,932,100,000

For the Navy (including the Marine Corps), \$2,410,005,000

For the Air Force, \$3,001,900,000; and

For the Defense Agencies, \$497,000,000

Sec. 202. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1972 for use as an emergency fund for research, development, test, and evaluation or procurement or production related thereto, \$50,000,000.

TITLE III—ACTIVE FORCES

Sec. 301. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, each component of the Armed Forces is authorized an average active duty personnel strength as follows:

(1) The Army, 1,024,309

(2) The Navy, 616,619

(3) The Marine Corps, 209,846

(4) The Air Force, 758,635

(5) The Coast Guard, 33,284

except when the President of the United States determines that the application of these ceilings will seriously jeopardize the national security interests of the United States and informs the Congress of the basis for such determination.

TITLE IV—RESERVE FORCES

Sec. 401. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971, and ending June 30, 1972, the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces will be programmed to attain an average strength of not less than the following:

(1) The Army National Guard of the United States, 400,000

(2) The Army Reserve, 260,000

(3) The Naval Reserve, 120,000

(4) The Marine Corps Reserve, 45,849

(5) The Air National Guard of the United States, 88,191

(6) The Air Force Reserve, 49,452

(7) The Coast Guard Reserve, 5,000

Sec. 402. The average strength prescribed by section 401 of this title for the Selected Reserve of any Reserve component shall be proportionately reduced by (1) the total authorized strength of units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component which are on active duty (other than for training) at any time during the fiscal year, and (2) the total number of individual members not in units organized to serve as units of the Selected Reserve of such component who are on active duty (other than for training or for unsatisfactory participation in training) without their consent at any time during the fiscal year. Whenever any such units or such individual members are released from active duty during any fiscal year, the average strength for such fiscal year for the Selected Reserve of such Reserve component shall be proportionately increased by the total authorized strength of such units and by the total number of such individual members.

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